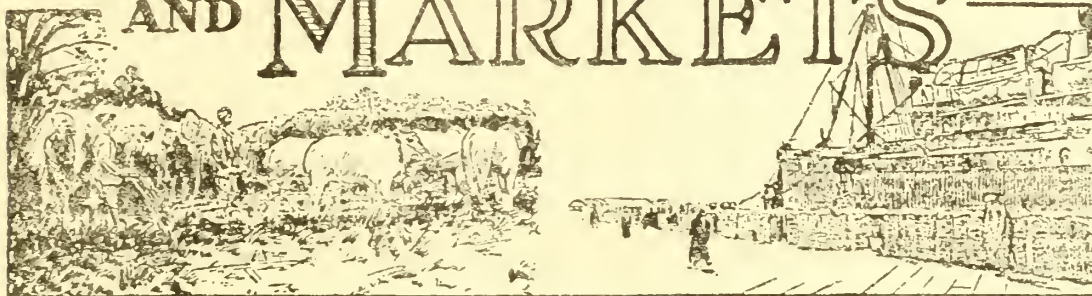


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION

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MISS R B CRAVEN
FOREIGN AGR'L SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGR'L ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON D C

L A T E C A B L E S

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China winter wheat crop progressing favorably in Yangtze Valley, but dry weather continues in North China and has reduced wheat prospects in the Shantung and Hopei provinces. Dry weather in North Manchuria is said to have delayed spring wheat seedings. (Shanghai office of Foreign Agricultural Service, Shanghai, May 3, 1935.)

Brisbane, Australia, wool sales opened April 29. Average selection met with animated competition from all sections of trade. Japan was chief buyer. Strong support also from Yorkshire and Continent. Compared with closing of series at Sydney on April 11, prices were 7.5 to 10 percent higher. (Agricultural Attache' E. A. Foley, London, April 29, 1935.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N SSummary of Recent Information

Due to upward revisions of the acreages sown to winter wheat in India and Morocco and the first official figure for Belgium, the estimated wheat area in 25 countries for harvest in 1935 totals 163,759,000 acres as compared with 160,954,000 acres sown by these countries in 1934. Although winter seedings in Morocco are reported at 3,163,000 acres by the International Institute of Agriculture, a gain of about 5 percent over 1934, crop conditions have been very unfavorable this season, and recent reports indicate considerable damage from heat and drought.

The third acreage estimate for India was placed at 33,950,000 acres as compared with the corresponding revised figure for 1934 of 35,019,000 acres. Production was forecast at 378,896,000 bushels, which is the largest first estimate recorded since 1924. Trade reports, however, suggest that the crop is somewhat overestimated at present. In April 1934, the first estimate of production was reported at 369,563,000 bushels, and the final figure was 349,365,000 bushels, the reduction being largely attributed to unfavorable conditions at harvest time.

The winter wheat acreage of China is still reported somewhat above that of 1934, according to the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Some deterioration in the crop prospects of the Yangtze Valley resulted from excessive rainfall in early April, but if good weather is experienced during the remainder of the season, the crop is expected to be about average. Light showers partially relieved the dry weather of early spring in North China, but subsoil moisture is still very short. As in the Yangtze Valley, the crop of North China can equal that of 1934 only if weather conditions are favorable.

The first estimate of rye sowings in Belgium, placed at 526,000 acres, brings the area sown to winter rye, as represented by estimates for 15 countries, exclusive of China and Russia, to 43,112,000 acres. This compares with 42,327,000 acres sown in 1934, or a decrease of 185,000 acres.

The Shanghai Wheat Market

One cargo of Australian wheat was bought by Shanghai mills during the week ended April 26, according to the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This was purchased for May delivery at 90 cents per bushel. Prices were somewhat lower later in the week, but millers were slow to place additional orders in expectation of higher exchange rates due to the recent rise in silver. Domestic wheat arrivals at Shanghai showed an in-

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crease because farmers, expecting a good crop this year, were selling their reserve supplies. The Shanghai flour market declined during the week as a result of lower prices quoted on foreign wheat, but the flour demand continued strong, especially from North China. Stocks at Shanghai and at Tientsin were much below average.

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included, were quoted for May shipment as follows: Australia (New South Wales) 37 cents per bushel. Danube Basin 79 cents. Domestic flour for April delivery was 98 cents per bag of 49 pounds, May delivery 96 cents. Imports of wheat into China during March were reported as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: Argentina 304,000 bushels (279,000), Australia 2,604,000 (0), Canada 38,000 (0), United States 0 (1,042,000), others 0 (170,000), total 2,946,000 bushels (1,397,000). Flour imports in barrels of 196 pounds were as follows: United States 14,000 (12,000), Canada 9,000 (6,000), Australia 15,000 (3,000), total 38,000 (22,000).

F E E D G R A I N S

Summary of Recent Feed Grain Information

The area sown to barley in Morocco for the 1935 harvest is estimated at 3,954,000 acres, which is about 3 percent above the harvested area of 1934, and is the largest acreage on record. The prospects for the crop are very poor this year, however, owing to serious drought. The area sown to winter barley in Belgium is estimated at 79,000 acres, which is about 4 percent below the 1934 acreage, but a little above the average area sown during the past five years. Winter barley comprises about 87 percent of the total barley area in Belgium. The total 1935 barley area in the countries so far reported amounts to 27,047,000 acres, which is an increase of more than 22 percent over the acreage in the same countries in 1934.

It is reported that cold, dry weather recently has been favorable for the conditioning of the corn in Argentina, and the quality of the receipts so far has been excellent.

B E A N S

Improved Export Demand for Danube Basin Dry Beans

The latest official estimates indicate that 11,936,000 bags of dry beans of 100 pounds each were produced in the Danube Basin in 1934, accord-

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ing to a report from the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This compared with a production of 13, 128,000 bags in 1933 and an average of 10,207,000 bags during the five years 1928 to 1932. Acreage and production for the individual countries are given in the table on page 494.

The Belgrade office now estimates that about 3,527,000 bags of beans are available for export during the year September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935. This figure is somewhat higher than an earlier estimate because of an increased export demand, particularly on the part of Italy and France where small crops were harvested in 1934. This improved demand, has, of course, resulted in higher prices and farmers are apparently marketing a larger proportion of their crop this year. This is especially true in Yugoslavia and Hungary where 1934 production of beans was satisfactory and the quality good. In Rumania, on the other hand, a large percentage of the 1934 production was of poor quality and is, therefore, not being marketed. In Bulgaria, where grain production was seriously reduced by drought last year, farmers were compelled to retain a larger proportion of the beans than usual for their own consumption. The table on page 494 shows the estimated export surpluses for the individual Danubian countries.

By the end of February 1935 most of the existing surplus of beans in Yugoslavia and Hungary had already been exported and the continued strong demand indicates that the entire export surplus will probably be disposed of before the next marketing year, although the recent Italian embargo on bean imports may create some difficulties for Yugoslav exporters.

In Hungary and Rumania prices have been firm and in the former country have even increased as a result of the satisfactory export demand. Because of the scarcity of deliveries, prices in Bulgaria were relatively high until the end of February, when they weakened as a result of competition from early fresh vegetables. Prices in Rumania have declined in recent months as a result of increased offerings of low-grade beans.

As a result of cool weather in the Danube Basin, plantings of beans for harvest in 1935 have progressed very slowly.

COTTON

Brazilian Cotton Crop Shows Increase

The Brazilian cotton crop for 1934-35 is tentatively estimated at from 1,333,000 to 1,591,000 bales of 478 pounds each compared with 968,700 bales in 1933-34, according to information available in the Foreign Agricultural

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tural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The larger of these two figures is based on the final estimate of the 1934-35 crop in northeastern Brazil and the first official estimate of the crop in southern Brazil. Recent reports, however, indicate considerable damage to the crop in southern Brazil, as a result of unfavorable weather and boll worm, which, if confirmed, may bring the crop down to the lower figure.

Reports just received from the American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro indicate that the final estimate of the 1934-35 cotton crop in northeastern Brazil is 738,000 bales compared with 468,300 bales in 1933-34. This estimate is for the crop planted from February to April 1934 and harvested from August 1934 to January or February 1935. No estimate of the 1935-36 crop in northeastern Brazil, where planting is finished, are available as yet.

The 1934-35 crop in the southern zone, which includes the important producing region in the state of Sao Paulo was planted from September to November of 1934 and is just being harvested. The first estimate for this district places the 1934-35 crop at 853,000 bales. The second estimate is due on June 30 and the final estimate on September 30. However, these dates may be changed at the discretion of the Brazilian Government. The 1933-34 crop of southern Brazil was 500,400 bales.

Recent unofficial reports received by the Foreign Agricultural Service indicate that the weather in southern Brazil has been very unfavorable. Heavy rains were reported in the state of Sao Paulo during March and early April. These rains have resulted in an unusual growth of the cotton plant as well as weeds and other vegetation in the cotton fields. In addition, heavy damage is reported from boll worm. Prospects are, therefore, that the second estimate of the crop in the southern zone will be considerably reduced. Some trade sources have estimated the crop in this part of the country as low as 600,000 bales, which, if realized would mean a total 1934-35 Brazilian crop of 1,338,000 bales.

Heavy rains during the picking season are very disastrous to the cotton crop in southern Brazil. The temperature is never low enough to prevent the development of the cotton plant and consequently, when moisture conditions are favorable, the plants continue to grow, making conditions ideal for the development of insects and pests. The normal condition in southern Brazil is a dry period from March to June, thus checking the growth of the plant and allowing a dry season for picking. The recent rains are also said to have damaged the grade of the present crop in the southern states.

---C-R-O-P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

OILS AND OILSEEDS

Uganda Discontinues Production of Cottonseed Oil

Although a company at Kampala, in Uganda has facilities for crushing cottonseed, it has been found that the cost of the 900-mile railroad transportation to Mombasa, on the east coast of Africa, is so high that cottonseed oil cannot be shipped profitably and the plant has been closed, according to American Consul R. B. Streeper, at Nairobi. About 85,000 tons of cottonseed per year have been produced by the gins of Uganda during 1933 and 1934. A negligible amount of this has been crushed by the native growers and a small amount of cottonseed used by the natives as fertilizer. There is no local production of cottonseed oil, cake, or meal on a commercial scale. About half of the supply of cottonseed is burned. Uganda produces about half as much cotton as the state of Tennessee.

It is stated that the cost of transporting cottonseed from Uganda to the coast is 22-3/4 shillings (\$5.50) per long ton and the cost of ocean freight to London 18 shillings (\$4.36). The additional cost of moving the seed 40 miles to a railway - approximately 20 shillings (\$4.85) - leaves practically nothing so long as the London price is around 65 shillings (315.75). Efforts are being made to obtain a reduction in the freight rate to the coast in order to make the export market profitable.

Much the same situation obtains with respect to cotton linters. One Uganda firm, with facilities for de-linting about 8,000 tons of cottonseed per year, has been closed down for several years because of the high cost of transporting linters to the Coast.

SUGAR

European 1935 Sugar Beet Acreage Shows Slight Decline

The 1935 European sugar beet acreage, excluding Russia, is placed at 3,890,706 acres as compared with 4,043,623 acres harvested in 1934, according to F. O. Licht's first estimate of April 4, 1935. Including Russia, which accounts for about 43.3 percent of this year's total, Licht reports a total sugar beet acreage of 6,845,906 acres as compared with 6,944,577 acres harvested in 1934.

The total acreage estimated for the six countries in Europe, which are signatories to the Chadbourne Sugar Agreement, shows an increase of 1.7 percent over last year. The country most responsible for this increase is

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Germany, having increased her acreage 6.3 percent over the previous season. The forecast for the Irish Free State shows an increase of 29.6 percent, the most noticeable of all countries reporting, but this increase is offset by the 25 percent reduction in Spain. The principal countries, other than Spain, that account for Europe's decrease are France, Austria, and Belgium. See table, page 495.

British Committee Reports on Sugar-beet Subsidy

The British sugar-beet industry which has been developed during recent years to the point where it supplies about one third of the sugar consumed in the United Kingdom will be gradually liquidated after the 1935-36 season if the recommendations of a majority of the United Kingdom sugar industry inquiry committee are followed by the government. The proposal for such action is being opposed by the agricultural interests of Great Britain. In April 1934 the British Government appointed a committee of three to investigate the United Kingdom sugar industry and make recommendations with reference to the subsidy plan which has been in effect since 1924. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets," February 25, 1935, p. 199 and March 4, 1935, p. 220.)

Two members of the committee recommended the discontinuance of government assistance to British sugar-beet growers. The third member, taking an opposite view, stated that provision should be made for the support, for a further long-term period, of the British sugar-beet industry at approximately its present size. Such assistance, he recommends, should be in the form of remission of excise duty, supplemented, if needed, by a levy on all sugar to provide a subsidy fund for home-produced sugar. Such a fund would be disbursed on a scale related to factory performance and the price of sugar such as to encourage the desired acreage of sugar beets.

The government has already committed itself to the payment of subsidies to sugar-beet growers during the 1935-36 season, but in the light of the committee's report the further continuance of the plan becomes uncertain. In case it is decided to continue government support, a detailed plan is outlined for future assistance of the industry.

The committee's plan for the future, in the event that the granting of government assistance is continued beyond the 1935-36 season, contemplates the creation of a permanent sugar commission, consolidation of the beet sugar factories under one monopolistic corporation, limitation of benefits to the output from a limited acreage (375,000 to 400,000 acres), regulation of the price of refined sugar with reference to the price of imported raw sugar, and a limitation of the assistance to a figure merely sufficient to cover the necessary cost of the beets plus a processing margin

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT(D)

that would provide a moderate capital return to efficiently-operated factories. The subsidy would be paid by the government as in the past. Thus the industry would become a quasi-public utility.

The majority opinion of the committee against continuation of any sugar-beet subsidy is based on these assumptions: Sugar can normally be purchased for less than the cost of producing beet sugar, equal employment would be provided by expending the subsidy fund in other directions, the technical advantages of sugar-beet production are not worth their cost to government, the sugar-beet subsidy is a haphazard and inequitable method of farm relief, the sugar refiners are being forced to compete with a subsidized industry, and, finally, excise tax abatement equivalent to the margin of preference now given on "certificated" Colonial sugar, about .8d. (1.6 cents) per pound of refined sugar, would be sufficient aid to preserve a few factories in the cheapest producing areas if the world price of sugar were to rise slightly.

Sugar Cane Acreage Expanded in South Africa

The acreage of sugar cane in the Union of South Africa established a new high record, according to the official census of sugar cane plantations as of April 30, 1934. There were at that time 347,991 acres of cane as compared with 336,500 acres in 1933 and 210,996 acres in 1923. The increase last year was caused by a decrease in the usual amount of old cane plowed out. The acreage of ratoon cane was increased while the acreage of plant cane was smaller.

Sugar cane in South Africa is usually cut biennially. The acreage cut in 1933-34 was 161,577, which was slightly less than during the preceding year. The production of cane, however, 3,270,803 short tons, established a new record for the Union of South Africa.

Until recently all of the cane in the Union was of the Uba variety because of its drought and disease-resistant characteristics. Recently improved varieties have been introduced and developed by the Sugar experiment Station. There were 14,568 acres of these new varieties at the time of the 1934 census, of which 13,127 acres had been planted during the 1933-34 season. During 1933 the first ratoon cutting of the variety averaged 21.1 short tons per acre as compared with 31.6 tons for the first ratoon cutting of the varieties recently introduced. This foreshadows increased production at lower cost in the future although it is not anticipated that the new varieties will be suitable in all the areas now growing Uba.

The production of sugar in the Union of South Africa is almost 400,000 short tons per year, of which about 50 percent is exported. It is only since

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the World War that the Union has produced an exportable surplus. Production has been encouraged by legislation which enables sales to be made in the Union at prices considerably higher than the export-price level. Although the production of sugar in the Union represents only about 1.5 percent of the world production, its exports to Canada represent a considerable part of Canadian importations of sugar.

T O B A C C O

Tobacco Production in South Africa

Tobacco production in South Africa will be smaller this year than last, according to Consul Alfred D. Cameron at Johannesburg. A reduction in the size of the crop is indicated in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. These two countries export most of their production. An increase is indicated for the Union of South Africa but very little is produced for export. Production in Northern Rhodesia is unimportant and no increase is indicated. Most of the crop is harvested by the end of April.

Almost half of the tobacco produced in these four countries last year was flue-cured tobacco and most of this type was produced in Southern Rhodesia. Less than one fourth of the production in these four countries was fire-cured tobacco and practically all of this was grown by natives in Nyasaland. About one fourth was air-cured tobacco grown chiefly in the Union of South Africa. Less than 1,000,000 pounds was Turkish tobacco grown chiefly in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa for local manufacture.

There is a definite tendency in the Union of South Africa to expand the production of flue-cured tobacco. The crop now being marketed will probably be slightly less than 2,000,000 pounds as compared with only 553,000 pounds two years ago. An attempt is being made in the Union to produce at least as much flue-cured tobacco as has been imported from Southern Rhodesia during recent years - between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 pounds per year. This will release that much more Rhodesian tobacco for export overseas. It has not yet been demonstrated that the Union of South Africa can produce flue-cured tobacco suitable for export. See table, page 496.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOLUnited Kingdom Considers New Bacon Subsidy Plan

The Pigs Marketing Board has applied to the Minister of Agriculture for a levy to be imposed on imported bacon to create a fund for the payment of subsidies on hogs delivered under the marketing scheme. No part of the fund would be used for paying subsidies on hogs sold in the open market, thereby removing the price advantage claimed for hogs sold that way. A levy of $\frac{1}{8}$ penny (1 cent) per pound on foreign bacon and $\frac{1}{4}$ penny ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent) per pound on Empire supplies would produce a fund of £1,800,000 (\$8,695,000). The Board estimates that 2,040,000 hogs will be marketed under the scheme this year. If so, the fund would be sufficient to pay an average of 17s.6d. (\$4.23) per hog or about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Adoption of the foregoing scheme of import levies would probably be accompanied by some modification of the present import quota regulations.

The British marketing scheme which has been in effect for the past two years has increased bacon and bacon-hog prices in the United Kingdom by placing quota limitations on imports of bacon from foreign countries. No duty has been placed on bacon imports except from the Irish Free State.

British Beef Import Quotas Revised

Shipments of chilled beef from Australia to the United Kingdom may amount to as much as 56,000 cwt. (6,272,000 pounds) during the three months April, May, and June if total shipments of both frozen and chilled beef to arrive during that quarter do not exceed 231,000 cwt. (37,072,000 pounds), according to an official announcement on April 10. During the first quarter of 1935 chilled beef from Australia was limited to 30,000 cwt. (3,360,000 pounds) if imports of frozen beef from Australia did not exceed 187,000 cwt. (20,944,000 pounds). The chilled beef quota for the current quarter represents a new record for Australian shipments but, like the smaller quota of the previous quarter, will probably be filled before the period has elapsed. Exports of Australian beef are normally greatest during the second half of the calendar year. Until recently Australia exported no chilled beef. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets," February 25, 1935, p. 203).

Negotiations are now under way between the officials of the United Kingdom and representatives from the British dominions and colonies in an effort to evolve a long-time policy with respect to British meat imports. The Argentine Trade Agreement cannot be terminated before November 1936, nor the Ottawa Agreements before August 1937. Under the Argentine agreement no duty can be imposed on Argentine beef without the consent of Argentina and imports of chilled beef from that country cannot be reduced

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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more than 10 percent without imposing any excess percentage reduction on Empire supplies. The present effort is to devise a scheme for the protection of beef producers in Great Britain which will satisfy the plans of the Empire countries for expansion of beef exports without jeopardizing the British investments in Argentina and the favorable trade with that country. According to present indications, an import levy on beef with a 50 percent preference to the Empire countries, operated either alone or in conjunction with the present import quotas, will be put into operation as soon as possible.

In March 1935 the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs submitted to Parliament the following statement:

"(1) It is the firm intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to safeguard the position of the United Kingdom live stock industry.

(2) Having regard to the terms of the Ottawa and Argentine Agreements, the only practicable means at present available to them for this purpose is a drastic reduction of imports of meat into the United Kingdom from all sources.

(3) If, however, the consent of the Dominions concerned, of Southern Rhodesia, and of Argentina can be obtained to the necessary variation of their respective Agreements, it would be possible to deal with the situation by the imposition of a levy upon imports of meat into the United Kingdom with or without a measure of supply regulation.

(4) The policy which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire to bring into operation as soon as they are in a position to do so is to assist the United Kingdom live stock industry, according to the needs of the market, from the proceeds of a levy on imports (with a preference to the Dominions), overseas producers being left free to regulate their exports to this market themselves.

(5) The question therefore arises whether with the consent of the Governments concerned a levy should be imposed upon imports forthwith, as an alternative to the drastic reduction of imports which would otherwise be necessary.

(6) If so, the following further questions arise:-

(a) Whether all import regulation should cease as from the date on which the levy comes into operation, or whether there should be a transitional period, after the imposition of the levy, during which a moderate degree of import regulation would be maintained.

(b) Whether the levy should be imposed on all meats or only upon beef, veal, and live cattle, bearing in mind that, in the latter case, a higher rate of levy may be necessary than

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

if the levy were applied over the whole field of imported meat and that it would also be necessary to ensure that imports of lamb, mutton, and pork are adequately controlled."

Southern Rhodesia Guarantees Export Beef Prices

Prices to be paid by the principal company exporting chilled beef from Southern Rhodesia will be guaranteed by the Rhodesian Government for a period of 16 months, according to the Minister of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia. An average price of 24 shillings (\$5.80) per 100 pounds dressed weight has been guaranteed. The average price last year was 22 shillings 6d. (\$5.43).

The policy of guaranteeing a minimum price will be in force for a period of three years, according to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in the United Kingdom, who states that the guarantee represents a subsidy of about £4.10s. (\$22.00) per carcass.

South American Wool Exports Still Low

Exports of wool from Argentina and Uruguay during the six months October to March were considerably smaller than during the corresponding period of last year, according to P. O. Nyhus, Agricultural Attaché at Buenos Aires. Exports during March, however, were larger than usual so that the lag in the movement was less pronounced than at the end of February. Exports from Argentina for the six months were 195,375 bales as against 226,320 bales during the corresponding period of last year. From Uruguay exports were 55,246 bales as against 88,219 bales. Last year 70 percent of the Argentine exports and 94 percent of the Uruguay exports were shipped during the six months October to March. The proportion remaining to be exported during the second half of this season is undoubtedly larger because in each country the total supplies were larger than in the 1933-34 season.

Exports to the United States during these six months were 14,842 bales from Argentina and 949 bales from Uruguay as compared with 12,848 and 4,867 bales, respectively, during the corresponding six months of last season. Most of this wool is customarily carpet wool for duty-free entry. Both Argentina and Uruguay have shipped smaller quantities to the United Kingdom this season than during the same period a year ago. On the other hand, Argentina shipped to Germany a much larger quantity and Uruguay a slightly smaller quantity than last season. Italy has also taken more South American wool, the increase being credited to Uruguay. France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Japan have, like the United Kingdom, taken much less wool than last season. See table, page 497.

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The reduction in South American wool exports is closely similar to the situation in South Africa and Australia. Exports from the Union of South Africa during the 9 months July to March were 163,372,000 pounds of grease wool and 4,841,000 pounds of scoured wool as compared with 190,944,000 and 5,110,000 pounds, respectively, during the same period last season, but because of the smaller clip stocks remaining were not unduly large. In Australia the quantity sold to the end of March (9 months) was 2,089,962 bales as against approximately 2,370,000 bales during the corresponding period of each of the two preceding seasons and the quantity remaining on hand was 516,538 bales compared with 86,537 bales March 31 last year and 294,105 bales at that date in 1933.

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THE SOWING CAMPAIGN IN THE SOVIET UNION

The sowing campaign in the Soviet Union was extending northward and eastward by April 10 when a little less than a sixth of the acreage specified by the 1935 sowing plan was seeded. Sowings of all spring crops up to April 10 were estimated at nearly 35,600,000 acres, according to an official Soviet report. This is the largest acreage sown by this date since the beginning of the mass collectivization of Russian agriculture in the winter of 1929-30. See table on following page. The sowings were at a particularly rapid rate during the second five days of April, exceeding the acreage sown during a similar period of last year by about 5,600,000 acres. Some of this acreage, however, represents the completion of the so-called "extra-early" sowings which are not included in official acreage statistics until the seed is worked into ground. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets," April 29, 1935, page 438.)

Considerable progress in sowings was shown in the Lower Volga area (the Sartov and Stalingrad regions), where the acreage seeded by April 10 exceeded the figures for the same date last year. A considerable proportion of the acreage reported in the Stalingrad region was that of "extra-early" sowings, the completion of which (working the seed into ground) was delayed, according to press reports. The southern regions -- Azov-Black-Sea, North Caucasus, and Crimea as well as Kazakhstan--continued to forge ahead of last year in their sowings. On the other hand, Ukraine continued behind last year's seedings, but the southern sections either exceeded (Dnepropetrovsk region) or nearly reached (Odessa) the acreage seeded by April 10, 1934. For a previous report on the sowing campaign in the Soviet Union (as of April 5), see "Foreign Crops and Markets," April 29, 1935, p.p. 438-39.

THE SOWING CAMPAIGN IN THE SOVIET UNION, CONT'D

Area sown to all spring crops in the Soviet Union
up to April 10, 1930-1935

Year	Acreage
	<u>1,000 acres</u>
1930.....	28,024
1931.....	<u>a/</u>
1932.....	5,162
1933.....	16,870
1934.....	33,148
1935 <u>b/</u>	35,595

a/Not available. b/ The acreage sown up to April 5, 1935, was estimated at 22,827,000 acres.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF FEEDS AND FODDERS

In March the volume of United States imports of feeds and fodders continued its steep trend upward. The nine-month total, July-March, for 1934-35 places the importation of feeds and fodders at 322 percent of the 10-year average, 1924-25 to 1933-34. The July-February total stood at 286 percent. The products included in this group are barley, corn, oats, feed, wheat, beet pulp, bran, shorts, hay, oilcake, and oilcake meal. Of these products the following showed the greatest gains: Barley with 3,000 percent, feed wheat 1,000 percent, and corn 800 percent. Most of the other products remained approximately the same but substantial decreases are apparent in oilcake and oilcake meal.

These figures lose their significance, however, when considered in relation to the shortage of feedstuffs resulting from last year's drought. The total 9 months' importation amounts to only about 1,269,000 tons, whereas the feed shortage, estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the fall of 1934, was 50,000,000 tons. In other words, imports account for only 2.5 percent of this deficit.

The value of these feed imports increased 301 percent as compared with the 10-year average, or \$30,000,000 this season as compared with \$10,000,000 for the 10-year average. The value of imports of competitive agricultural products for the 9-month period was \$331,782,000. Even though feed imports have increased to 3 times their normal value, they represent only 9 percent of the total competitive agricultural imports into the United States for the period July to March 1935. See table on following pages for detailed volume statistics.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF FEEDS AND FODDERS, CONT'D

United States: Imports of feeds and fodders, July-March, 1924-25 to 1934-35

Commodity	Unit	July-March					
		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
<u>QUANTITY</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Barley.....	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Corn	Bu.	4,296	547	1,005	5,291	399	348
Oats.....	Bu.	2,934	140	84	105	370	107
Wheat for feed	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Beet pulp, dr.(2240 lbs)	Ton	36	31	24	12	15	39
Bran & shorts " "	Ton	202	192	154	159	273	114
Hay (2,000 pounds)...	Ton	84	264	152	53	27	26
Oilcake & oilcake meal-							
Bean (Soy).....	Lb.	36,316	29,243	33,910	53,132	111,058	124,772
Coconut	Lb.	46,719	31,055	12,832	29,186	24,148	17,420
Cottonseed	Lb.	e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	34,407
Linseed	Lb.	e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	48,971
Other	Lb.	26,702	21,437	49,352	61,895	102,491	14,761
Total	Lb.	109,737	81,735	96,094	144,213	237,697	240,331
Other feeds & fodders		e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	e/
<u>VALUE</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
		<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Barley		b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Corn		3,786	605	814	5,138	446	332
Oats		1,437	53	32	49	241	74
Wheat for feed.....		b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Beet pulp, dried.....		1,048	995	683	361	513	1,248
Bran, shorts, etc....		4,740	4,643	3,714	4,587	7,607	3,211
Hay		888	2,724	1,421	510	283	240
Oilcake & oilcake meal-							
Bean (Soy).....		685	587	670	990	2,334	2,572
Coconut		690	463	141	417	409	261
Cottonseed		e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	467
Linseed		e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	1,185
Other		477	423	878	1,114	1,843	251
Total		1,852	1,473	1,689	2,521	4,586	4,736
Other feeds & fodder		1,539	1,073	1,010	1,265	1,424	1,424
GRAND TOTAL		15,290	11,566	9,363	14,431	15,100	11,225

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States; official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and official records of the United States Tariff Commission.

a/ Imports for consumption. b/ Not separately classified. c/ Four year average.

d/ One year. e/ Included with "Other oilcake and oilcake meal. f/ Five year average. g/ Not separately classified. Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF FEEDS AND FODDERS, CONT'D

United States: Imports of feeds and fodders, July-March, 1924-25 to 1934-35 cont'd

Commodity	Unit	July-March					
		1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	a/ Average to 1933-34	1934-35
QUANTITY		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley	Bu.	989	16	1	25	c/ 258	8,058
Corn	Bu.	1,578	279	168	142	1,405	3,824
Oats	Bu.	419	34	13	131	439	11,918
Wheat for feed	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	5	d/ 5	5,573
Beet pulp, dried (2240 lb.)	Ton	60	19	11	6	25	12
Bran, shorts " "	Ton	333	145	43	137	175	226
Hay (2,000 pounds) ..	Ton	101	16	6	1	75	62
Oilcake & oilcake meal-							
Bean (Soy)	Lb.	57,751	35,177	25,183	47,318	53,386	101,319
Coconut	Lb.	23,342	6,759	7,595	26,564	22,542	76,654
Cottonseed	Lb.	739	2,050	2,046	2,414	f/ 8,331	79,810
Linseed	Lb.	17,448	19,837	12,240	14,841	g/ 22,679	17,414
Other	Lb.	11,737	4,058	569	3,926	29,698	10,604
Total		91,067	67,941	47,633	94,863	121,151	285,201
Other feeds & fodders		h/	i/	j/	h/	i/	i/
VALUE		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Barley		323	10	j/	13	c/ 86	6,140
Corn		924	138	68	74	1,232	5,570
Oats		74	12	3	47	198	3,543
Wheat for feed		b/	b/	b/	2	d/ 2	3,915
Beet pulp, dried		1,286	280	148	84	665	317
Bran, shorts, etc.		6,086	1,616	483	2,063	5,875	4,925
Hay		850	124	41	11	709	604
Oilcake & oilcake meal-							
Bean (Soy)		546	358	204	458	340	1,015
Coconut		213	51	55	154	285	648
Cottonseed		9	8	13	15	f/ 102	895
Linseed		271	206	87	123	g/ 376	167
Other		127	37	4	33	519	106
Total		1,166	660	365	789	1,384	2,831
Other feeds & fodders		1,544	642	223	h/ 285	1,045	i/ 2,027
GRAND TOTAL		12,253	3,482	1,329	h/ 3,368	2,741	29,672

h/ and i/ Includes -

	1933-34	1934-35
Quantity		
Dollars		

Malt sorouts and brewers grains L. ton

563 11,590 1,268 38,577

By-product feeds except wheat ... L. "

1,511 31,224 5,288 142,325

Mixed feeds L. "

4,247 79,701 6,098 136,567

Grain hulls (2,000 lb.) S. "

1,138 7,445 13,178 175,556

Screenings, scalpings, etc. L. "

32,287 115,856 85,272 1,744,602

Straw (2,000 lb.) S. "

8,291 39,423 45,445 189,805

j/ Less than 500

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS CONTINUE LOW

Expressed as an index number, the volume of farm products exported from the United States during March 1935 amounted to 45 or less than half the prewar level. With cotton excluded the index stood at 41, one of the lowest March indices on record and less than one fourth the volume exported during March 1929, when the index amounted to 129. Exports of cotton, with an index of 43, were the smallest in a decade, and only 57 percent of the volume exported during March a year ago. During the 9 months ended March 31, exports totaled 4,068,000 bales as compared with 7,176,000 bales during the corresponding months of 1933-34, a decline of 3,108,000 bales or 43 percent. However, due to the higher prices this season, the decrease in value was less than the decrease in volume. Exports to all the principal foreign markets were greatly reduced but exports to Germany showed the heaviest decline.

During the month of March, foreign countries purchased 1,502,000 bushels of United States wheat and flour, practically all of which went out in the form of flour. Total exports for the nine months ended March 31 amounted to 17,632,002 bushels, a decrease of 36 percent, when compared with the corresponding period during 1933-34 and less than the imports by 1,427,000 bushels.

Reversing the general downward trend, exports of fruits, with an index of 231, recorded a gain over March of the two preceding years. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco were below those of March 1933 and 1934, the decline being largely accounted for by reduced shipments of bright flue-cured to the United Kingdom and China. Both cured pork and lard recorded new low records for the month.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, March 1935, with comparisons a/

Commodity	1933	1934	1935		
	March	March	Jan.	Feb.	March
All commodities.....	67	75	57	50	45
All commodities, except cotton...	59	67	43	39	41
Grain and products.....	31	48	17	14	15
Animal products.....	63	59	33	29	25
Dairy products and eggs.....	76	88	69	67	110
Fruit.....	220	207	189	225	231
Cotton fiber, including linters..	72	82	68	58	49
Wheat, including flour.....	24	53	14	15	17
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	112	136	97	75	97
Hams and bacon.....	25	25	18	14	19
Lard.....	121	100	45	40	27

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ July, 1909-June 1914 = 100. For detailed figures on exports see page 485.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION a/

China ranks as the third largest cotton-producing country of the world, following the United States and British India in the size of the crop and exceeding the production of Russia and Egypt. Unlike the United States, British India, and Egypt, however, China has been predominantly a cotton-importing country. Thus, like Soviet Russia, it consumes the great bulk of its own cotton, supplementing domestic supplies by imports of additional quantities of East Indian and American cotton.

A modern textile industry has been developed since the 1890's in China with the aid of native as well as of foreign capital (predominantly Japanese). The growth of this industry which has been particularly rapid since the end of the World War, as shown by the following table, presents a minor phase of that shift of the center of the world textile industry from the West to the Orient, of which the major manifestations were the development of cotton manufacturing industries in Japan and British India. The development of a textile industry in China replacing imports of foreign by domestic manufactured goods, brings to the fore the problem of competition of the domestic cotton supply with imported American cotton.

CHINA: Number of cotton mills and spindles in operation,
specified years

Year	Chinese- owned mills	Foreign- owned mills	Total mills	Spindles in Chinese- owned mills	Spindles in foreign- owned mills	Total spindles
	Number	Number	Number	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1913...	24	10	34	593	371	964
1918...	31	11	42	765	484	1,249
1927...	73	45	118	2,034	1,546	3,580
1934...	92	<u>a/</u> 44	136	2,743	1,988	4,731

1913-1927, Freda Utley, Lancashire and the Far East, p. 239; 1934.

1934, Shanghai Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ 41 Japanese and 3 British.

Historical Background

Considering the ancient character of agriculture in China, cotton growing is a relatively young branch of Chinese farming b/. Apparently it

a/ Prepared by L. Volin, Foreign Agricultural Service, based in part on reports from O. L. Dawson, American Agricultural Commissioner at Shanghai. This statement, in substantially the same form, is included in a preliminary report on Foreign Cotton Production issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on April 29, 1935. b/ Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, "Die Chinesische Landwirtschaft," Berlin, 1926, p.350.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

did not make great headway until the Mongol conquest of China in the thirteenth century a/. Gradually cotton became a common article and during the reign of the Ming Dynasty, 1368-1643, it was used together with rice to pay the government taxes. Nevertheless, until the present century cotton was cultivated by only a limited number of farmers a/. During recent years partly as a result of the suppression of opium growing, cotton began to play a more prominent role in Chinese agriculture. It has been used not only for home spinning but also for padding of the native cotton garments. Since there is little heat in the native homes and buildings in China, padded garments are needed as a protection against cold. b/

Acreage and Production During Post-war Period

Figures of cotton acreage and production in China are available only for the postwar period. The accuracy of the figures in representing actual production or comparable changes is, however, somewhat doubtful. It appears that the area covered by the estimates has gradually increased. c/ A census would probably show that the cotton acreage and production are somewhat underestimated, according to the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The margin between the actual and the estimated acreage and production may have been greater for earlier years, when less cotton entered trade channels. Comparison between earlier and later years, therefore, can be made only with some reservation. In 1920 the area under cotton in China was estimated at around 4,300,000 acres, and there was no great deviation from this figure until near the end of the decade. Since 1927 the Chinese cotton acreage has shown an upward trend. It was interrupted only in 1931 when the acreage declined 16 percent compared with the preceding year. This decline was probably due in part to the rather severe flood in the Yangtze Valley, as suggested by the fact that the first estimate of 1931 placed the acreage above that of the previous year. The upward movement was resumed the next year, and in 1932 the acreage under cotton in China reached an all-record figure of more than 6,700,000 acres. Some of this increase, however, may be due to a change in the scope of the estimates.

Production of lint cotton, which during the years 1920 to 1927 varied between 1,500,000 bales and 2,300,000 and averaged somewhat less than 2,000,000 bales, reached nearly 2,500,000 bales in 1928 (see chart following page 484). During the next 4 years it fluctuated between 1,800,000 and

a/ C. Y. Tang, *An Economic Study of Chinese Agriculture*, p.425, 1924.

b/ "Several padded garments are often used and such expression as 'one-cloak,' 'two-cloak,' or 'three-cloak' weather describe the temperature to be encountered in a winter morning." Paul O. Nyhus, "Cotton Production, the Spinning Industry, and the Demand for Foreign Cotton in China." *Foreign News on Cotton*, June 24, 1929, published by Bureau of Agricultural Economics. c/ For the increasing scope of these estimates in the important Hopei Province see: N. P. Fong, *Terminal Marketing of Tientsin Cotton*, *Monthly Bulletin on Economic China*, July 1934, p.280. (Formerly Nankai Weekly Statistical Service.)

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

2,500,000 bales, without a perceptible trend. But in 1933 production reached a new record of approximately 2,700,000 bales and the advance was continued in 1934 with a crop estimated at 2,800,000 bales. Thus during the last 2 years Chinese cotton production has apparently definitely forged ahead, although as already indicated the lack of comparability between estimates for the earlier and later years may somewhat over-emphasize the extent of the apparent increase in recent years.

CHINA: Area, production, and yield per acre of cotton,
1919-20 to 1934-35

Season	Area	Production <u>a/</u>	Yield per acre
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1919-20.....	5,016	2,518	240
1920-21.....	4,301	1,883	209
1921-22.....	4,234	1,514	169
1922-23.....	5,081	2,318	218
1923-24.....	4,437	1,993	212
1924-25.....	4,368	2,178	238
1925-26.....	4,269	2,102	235
1926-27.....	4,152	1,742	200
1927-28.....	4,192	1,875	214
1928-29.....	4,847	2,466	243
1929-30.....	5,133	2,116	197
1930-31.....	5,707	2,457	206
1931-32.....	4,303	1,785	178
1932-33.....	5,632	2,261	192
1933-34..... <u>b/</u>	5,945	2,994	241
1933-34..... <u>c/</u>	6,025	2,744	218
1933-34..... <u>d/</u>	6,142	<u>e/</u> 2,726	212
1934-35..... <u>b/</u>	6,747	2,923	207
1934-35..... <u>c/</u>	6,303	3,116	219
1934-35.....		<u>f/</u> 2,800	

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net. b/ First estimate. c/ Second estimate. d/ Final estimate. e/ Agricultural Commissioner Dawson, Shanghai, estimates production for this year at 2,650,000 bales. f/ Estimate by Agricultural Commissioner Dawson, Shanghai.

The Cotton-growing Regions

Cotton is grown over a wide territory of northern and central China, but its commercial production is concentrated in certain well-defined areas. The leading center of production is in the lower Yangtze Valley in the Province of Kiangsu (close to Shanghai which is the principal center of the cotton-textile industry) and the Province of Hupeh, with Hankow as one of the leading cotton markets. These two provinces of central China account for 45 percent of the total cotton acreage. In northern China there are several important

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

producing areas. One of these is in the geographical region of Loess Highlands a/, composed of parts of the provinces of Shansi, Honan, and Shensi, close to the Yellow River. Production is centered in the section where the Yellow River makes a sharp bend and is joined by the Wei River of Shensi Province b/. In this section some of the best Chinese cotton is grown and American seed has been introduced and crossed with native varieties. The other important producing districts of North China are in the provinces of Hopei (formerly known as Chihli) and Shantung. These two provinces account for 28 percent of the cotton acreage. Two important centers of the textile industry are located in this area, in Tsingtao and Tientsin. A great deal of the crop of this section, however, is short in staple and coarse and is not used for spinning purposes.

"In Hopei the cotton area may be divided into three district, according to the variety of cotton produced and the route of its distribution. These three districts, each of which is named after a river, include the Hsiho district (basin of the West River), the Yuho district (basin of the Yü River), and the Tungpeiho district (basin of the Lunan or Tung River, Peitang River, and Peiyun River). Cotton produced in the Hsiho district, which is characterized by short staple (averaging about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch), white color, stiffness and thickness, is not fit for fine spinning, but for coarse spinning, woolen mixture, padding, cushion, and gunpowder making. It is for this reason that Hsiho cotton is mainly exported to Japan and the United States. Yuho cotton, which is produced largely in Shantung but also in the southern part of Hopei, is as white as Hsiho cotton, but is softer and longer in staple (averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch). It is chiefly used for woolen mixture and coarse spinning. Yuho cotton, being longer in staple, commands a higher price on the Tientsin market, but because of its close resemblance to Hsiho cotton, is usually graded together as Hsi-Yu-ho cotton. In contract to the Hsiho and Yuho cotton, Tungpeiho cotton is produced in a restricted area, and is characterized by long staple of about one inch. It is said to have been introduced by missionaries in place of opium formerly grown in the region, and being derived from American seeds, is more fit for fine spinning of 32's and 42's in Tientsin and Tangshan mills." c/

The increase in acreage during the last few years was manifested particularly in the producing areas of North China, and relatively less in the Yangtze Valley. Progress was especially marked in the provinces of Hopei and Shensi, both of North China, while in Shantung the cotton acreage, after reaching the peak in 1931, decreased in 1932 and again in 1933. The

a/ For a description of geographic regions of China see: G. B. Cressey, "The Geographical Regions of China," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, November 1930; also Paul O. Nyhus, "Cropping Systems and Regional Agriculture in China," Foreign Crops and Markets, May 25, 1931. b/ Nyhus, op. cit. c/ H. D. Fong, op. cit., pp. 277 and 280.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

share of Hopei in the total Chinese acreage, which was less than 10 percent during the years 1927 to 1931, had increased to 17 percent by 1934. Likewise the share of Shensi increased from 3 to 5 percent during the years 1927-1932 to 8 percent in 1934. On the other hand, the share of the Yangtze Valley provinces of Kiangsu and Hupeh in the total Chinese acreage has declined during recent years. See tables showing acreage and production by provinces, pages 480 and 481.

Factors Affecting Acreage and Production

Cotton, as other crops in China, is grown by small peasant cultivators.^{a/} From the standpoint of its position in the cropping system, a distinction must be drawn between the Yangtze Valley and North China. In the Yangtze Valley cotton is usually planted as a second crop after or even before a winter crop is harvested in the late spring months. In the producing regions of North China, however, a short cultural season with comparatively early frosts in the autumn necessitates the growing of cotton in a single cropping system and even requires earlier maturing varieties of cotton when planted in April and May. Furthermore, the frequent occurrence of spring drought which sometimes continues into May and early June affects the area planted to cotton in these sections and reduces the yield. On the other hand, in the Yangtze Valley excessive rains, especially during the harvest period, may damage cotton. The increase in acreage which occurred in 1934 in North China, for instance, was due in part to favorable moisture conditions in the spring of that year.

Next to climatic factors, economic influences must be considered. Favorable price relation between cotton and other crops has played an important part in the extension of cotton acreage and will be important in determining the future trend of the Chinese cotton area. It should be pointed out that the depreciation of silver, which forms the basis of Chinese currency, was favorable to the expansion of the cotton acreage by tending to maintain the level of cotton prices in China in terms of its currency relatively higher than in the United States and India. The relatively favorable business situation in China during the period of declining silver prices, however, led to increased cotton consumption within the country.

The policy of the Chinese Government to foster cotton growing is another factor of major importance. One of the government measures designed to aid cotton production in China is a tariff. In July 1934 the duty was raised from 3.50 gold units per 100 kilos to 5.00 gold units per 100 kilos, which together with the surtax was equivalent (at December 1934 exchange rates) to a little less than two cents per pound. The government has not confined itself merely to measures of tariff protection. In October 1933 the National Economic Council established a Cotton Industry Commission which in addition to planning for the development and improvement of the Chinese section of the spinning and weaving industries is also engaged in the task of rationalization of the cotton-growing industry. This includes

^{a/} R. H. Farnley "Land and Labor in China". pp. 32-33. 1932.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

such activities as improvement of quality, development of cooperative marketing, standardization, and inspection work. Particular stress is being laid on improvement of quality of Chinese cotton, which is generally admitted to be low and subject to further deterioration through widely practiced adulteration. a/

A Central Cotton Improvement Bureau was established in Nanking in close cooperation with the Central Experimental Farm of the Ministry of Industries. The Central Cotton Improvement Bureau is working in cooperation with the Provincial Reconstruction Bureaus in the cotton-growing provinces. The Bureau itself is divided into three departments; cotton planting, cotton economics, and cotton inspection. Attention is being given to the problem of the seed supply. Good seed has been collected and distributed in different cotton-producing districts and experimental work with different varieties of cotton has been fostered. Cotton grading and inspection services have been set up and regulations against adulteration promulgated. Short courses for training personnel in connection with cotton work have been established. Cotton Cooperative Marketing Societies which provide cheap credit and efficient marketing service are sponsored by the Cotton Industry Commission of the National Economic Council. In this task the government has the cooperation of banks.

Both Chinese and Japanese spinners are interested in increasing cotton production in China, particularly of the better qualities. There has apparently been a significant shift in recent years from the native varieties, which in the main produced short-staple cotton, to American Upland varieties, and it is probable that this trend will continue.

Limiting Factors and Potentialities of Cotton Growing in China

Favorable price relationship between cotton and other crops, stimulated the expansion of cotton acreage in China in 1934, according to Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. Chinese cotton production, however, is approaching the limit of consumption requirements at the present level of demand in the opinion of Mr. Dawson. With production pushed beyond this limit, such benefit as tariff protection may be giving to native cotton would disappear and a price decline, assuming no change in demand conditions, would become inevitable, probably accompanied by a less favorable price relation between cotton and other crops. This would tend to arrest a further expansion of Chinese cotton acreage.

a/ "Even when not adulterated Chinese cotton is inferior in quality to the American, Egyptian, and Indian varieties. The Chinese product is generally divided into what is known as 'white' and 'purple' cotton. While the fibre is generally silky, clean and takes blue dyes readily, the twist is generally low and the tension poor, especially in the 'purple' cotton, which lacks elasticity and is harsh and coarse." China's Cotton Trade by Ting Hsien Huang, Chinese Economic Journal, Vol. X, No. 4, p. 292.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

That the demand situation is not auspicious can be inferred from the depressed condition of the Chinese section of the spinning industry. The plight of this part of the industry has grown worse during the early months of 1935. The price relationship between yarn and raw cotton has been disadvantageous to the former. Thus, while Shanghai quotations of Chinese standard cotton, American Middling 7/8 inch, and Indian Akola were higher during the months October-December, 1934, compared with a similar period of 1933 by 6, 24, and 20 percent, respectively, the price of yarn during the same period was slightly lower. Early in 1935 Chinese cotton prices declined, but yarn prices likewise declined, so that the price relationship between cotton and yarn continued unfavorable, according to the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

It is probable, however, that better grades of Chinese cotton will continue to find a satisfactory market. It must be borne in mind that in addition to the Chinese mills there is an important Japanese spinning industry in China which in 1934 controlled 38 percent of the total spindlage of China and 70 percent of the spindles in North China. The Japanese industry was working at normal capacity early in 1935 as against 70 percent of capacity in the case of the Chinese mills. New Japanese mills are in process of construction. The Japanese section of the spinning industry specializes in the manufacture of finer counts of yarn, as shown by the following figures of various counts spun by the mills in Shanghai.

Yarn count	Chinese mills	Japanese mills
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
19 and below	58.8	14.1
20	26.9	48.1
21 and above	17.3	37.1

B. Y. Lee, Rehabilitation of China's Cotton Industry, Chinese Economic Journal, December 1933, p. 605.

Moreover, the Japanese mills are largely responsible for the increasing export of yarn and piece-goods from China. The Japanese spinners, on the whole, require a better grade of cotton and apparently would provide a market for an increased quantity of the better qualities of cotton, especially since they are most affected by the recently increased tariff on imported cotton.

Climatic conditions and competition of food crops for land are important limiting factors which must be considered in forming an opinion concerning the potentialities of cotton growing in China. In North China, where expansion has taken place, various cotton-growing districts are subject to drought while cold springs and cold autumns also restrict cotton growing in the more northern sections. One or two bad seasons might alter considerably the cotton extension program in North China. Again, the problem of food supply is of crucial importance. The pressure

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

of population on land in China as a result of over-population is well known a/. The low standard of living which is largely the result of these conditions leaves too small a margin over the meager subsistence requirements of the Chinese peasant - and that means the great majority of the people of China - so that "there is always 'famine factor' in the death rate of China" b/. Floods, or droughts, under such conditions became a major disaster in China much sooner than they would in countries where the pressure of population on land is less severe and where modern transportation facilities are better developed. Thus, the problem of providing a sufficient food supply for the growing population taxes heavily the agricultural system.

But it must be pointed out that Chinese agriculture is commercialized to a far greater extent than many people may realize. According to studies of Chinese rural economy conducted by Professor J. L. Buck of the University of Nanking, 54 percent of all crops in the sections studied were sold for cash. In North China a little over two-fifths of the total in the districts studied and in east central China over three-fifths of the crops of these selected sections were cash crops. "This denotes a fairly commercialized agriculture, contrary to common belief, and shows also that the farmer has requirements which need the ready cash. Very few crops are raised entirely for sale, however, although some, such as rapeseed and sesame, which are commercially valuable for their oils, are almost entirely sold." c/ This commercialized character of agriculture, at least in certain regions of China, which is likely to increase in the future, may be favorable to the extension of cotton growing (especially if cotton should bring good returns) and may offset some of the obstacles arising from the competition of food crops for land.

Poor transportation facilities constitute a serious obstacle to cotton expansion as to all progressive agricultural development in China. d/ It has been pointed out, for instance, that "cotton grown in Shensi or in other remote centers is two or three times cheaper than that sold in Shanghai. Excessive freight charges account for the abnormal increase of nearly 300 percent in the selling price of cotton. Transport by animal or man power is slow

a/ For a summary of evidence on this point see J. B. Condliffe, "China To-Day: Economic, "Chapter 2, World Peace Foundation 1932. See also "Population Pressure and the Growth of Famine in China" by Harry Paxton Howard, Chinese Economic Journal, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1929. b/ Condliffe, op. cit., p. 38. c/ "Agriculture and the Future of China." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November 1930, page 111. d/ Writing about the two regions studied, East Central China and North China, Professor Buck remarks: "Both regions lack adequate means of transportation, however, and this is one of the chief obstacles to a successful agriculture in China. Good roads alone could do much to prevent famine in some places." (Chinese Rural Economy, Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. 12, No. 3, July 1930).

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

and costly, the roads are poor, and the cost of haulage almost kills the trade." a/ The seriousness of this obstacle will probably be gradually lessened as transportation improves in China.

In considering the potentialities of cotton production in China, attention must be centered not only on the extensive but also on the intensive margin of cultivation. Expansion may take place not only through the extension of cotton acreage but also through the improvement of yields. "Crop yields in China," points out Professor Buck, "are not so high as observers of Chinese agriculture have been led to believe in the past..... In summarizing the data on yields, it is safe to say that the agriculture of China is not so intensive as has been supposed, and that yields can be increased by the use of better seed, more fertilizer, and the utilization of labor now idle." b/

This general statement is no doubt applicable to cotton. It is true that the yields of cotton in China as shown by the estimates of the Chinese Cotton Statistics Association average more than in the United States, the figures for the 10-year period 1922-23 to 1931-32 being 167 pounds for the United States and 213 pounds for China. But cotton cultivation in the United States is far more extensive than in China. Assuming that the margin of error in the Chinese yield data is not very great, it would seem that there is scope for some increase of yields with the improvement of the seed supply to which the government is applying itself.

More rational methods in the application of fertilizers would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on yields. It was stated by one authority for instance, that the continued employment of fertilizers rich in nitrogen and poor in potash and particularly in phosphates had an unfavorable effect on cotton yields c/. With provision of cheaper credit to the grower and expert agronomic assistance, such an obstacle to the increase of yields may be remedied in the future. Obviously, the improvement of yields under conditions of very small peasant farming with extreme fragmentation and scattering of holdings is bound to be a gradual process. Taking into account the various possibilities of expansion, it was roughly estimated by the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service that an increase in production of 1,500,000 bales, or more than half of the 1934 record outturn, is possible in 10 to 15 years, if government and private agencies continue to promote cotton growing and if prices are as favorable to cotton as they are at present. But it is possible that consumption may keep pace or may even outrun the increase in production.

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a/ B. Y. Lee, Chinese Economic Journal, December 1933, p. 606. b/ The Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, November 1930, op. cit.
c/ Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, op. cit., p. 351.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

Consumption of Cotton in China - Demand for American Cotton

Chinese cotton is consumed entirely in China with the exception of 100,000 to 200,000 bales exported principally to Japan a/. A considerable proportion of the crop (estimated at approximately 800,000 bales by the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service) is utilized for home spinning, padding of garments, and the like.

During the 5 years, 1925-26 to 1929-30 cotton mills in China consumed an average of about 250,000 bales of American cotton. In 1931-32 and 1932-33 consumption of American increased to abnormally high levels owing to the short crop in China and in India, together with the large supply and low prices of American. Since then, imports and consumption of American cotton in China have again decreased to the level prevailing prior to 1931 and with an increased duty and the smaller supply (of American) are expected to be small during the current season.

Aside from years of very low prices when lower grades of American cotton may take the place of cotton from India, the normal place of American cotton in China is in the spinning of more than 20-count yarns b/. Thus the takings of American cotton will depend on the one hand upon the extent to which the spinning industry continues to shift to higher count yarns in response to increased demand; and on the other hand upon the ability of China to produce better quality cotton and thus dispense with imports. Obviously, should the present political and financial instability in China come to an end and important economic reforms take place, with a consequent improvement of the standard of living, an impetus would be given to the shift to finer count yarns and the demand for better quality cotton, therefore, would be stimulated. China, however, is increasing the proportion of American upland varieties grown which can be substituted for cotton grown in the United States. In 1934 the production of the best staple of Chinese cotton at Ling-Pao, which competes with American cotton, increased by about 150,000 bales. The varieties of cotton which are being developed in China at present are able to take the place of most Indian and American types used, according to Mr. Dawson.

To appraise fully the effect on American cotton of developments in China, two other points must be taken into account. In the first place, the growth of the textile industry in China has been accompanied by reduction of imports of foreign cotton goods, particularly from Great Britain. Exports of cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom to China and Hongkong decreased from an average of 587,000,000 linear yards during the years 1909-1913 to 210,000,000 in 1929 c/. It is true that a great deal of the British trade in piece-goods was captured by Japan, the share of which in Chinese imports of cotton goods increased from less than one sixth during

a/ Mostly rough cotton, not used for spinning purposes. b/ Nyhus, op. cit., p. 13. B. Y. Lee, op. cit., p. 604. c/ British Economic Mission to the Far East. Report of the Cotton Mission, 1931.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

the prewar period to two thirds during the years 1925-1929 and to nearly three fourths in 1930 and 1931. A much larger proportion of American cotton, however, is used by the British industry than by the mills in China and (except in the last 2 or 3 years) in Japan. It seems likely, therefore, that there may have been a net loss in this shift from the standpoint of American cotton.

In the second place China has curtailed drastically the imports of foreign yarn while simultaneously it increased its yarn exports. See table, page 484. In this case Japan and India suffered principally from the loss of trade as the British share in Chinese yarn takings has been negligible for many years. ^{a/} Thus imports from Japan decreased from about 170,000,000 pounds in 1913 to around 10,000,000 pounds in 1929, and imports from India declined during the same period from nearly 88,000,000 pounds to less than 4,000,000 pounds. In general the shifting from an import to an export basis in the textile trade of China which has been taking place in recent years tended to reduce the demand for American cotton because of displacement of goods in which a higher proportion of American cotton was used.

Conclusion

China, with the exception of a few years of very low prices, has not been an important market for American cotton. With an increased tariff on foreign cotton, increasing Chinese production, a gradual shift to better qualities of domestic cotton, and the present level of prices for American, there is little likelihood that China will take large quantities of American cotton in the near future. In fact it is not improbable that the trend in cotton production in China will continue upward and that she may within a comparatively few years become self-sufficient so far as raw cotton is concerned. But if a long period of tranquility should occur in China, accompanied by political and financial stabilization, and economic reforms with a consequent improvement of the standard of living of the Chinese people and increased consumption of cotton goods, particularly those made of yarn of finer counts, raw cotton consumption in China may continue somewhat above Chinese production. The possibility of a direct competition of Chinese with American cotton outside of China is uncertain, but not impossible, particularly in Japan. The last decade, however, witnessed indirect competition with American cotton through the displacement of imported yarn and cloth in China by domestic products as well as through the increased exports of Chinese yarn and cloth. In all probability this process will continue during the next few years.

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^{a/} Report of British Economic Mission to the Far East, p. 55.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

Cotton, China: Acreage by provinces and total, 1919-20 to date

Season	Hopei	Shan-tung	Shansi	Honan	Shensi	Kiangsu	Che-kiang	Anhui	Kiangsi	Hupeh	Hunan	Total
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1919-20	971	439	74	215	-	2,927	-	116	-	224	-	5,016
1920-21	667	65	93	-	195	1,894	193	181	61	952	-	4,301
1921-22	715	354	106	130	365	1,793	182	167	39	433	-	4,284
1922-23	661	537	127	463	284	1,458	166	174	55	1,156	-	5,081
1923-24	551	558	133	409	249	1,240	179	175	105	888	-	4,487
1924-25	466	453	93	406	249	1,178	284	157	105	977	-	4,368
1925-26	440	470	115	453	200	1,186	269	123	108	900	-	4,269
1926-27	369	499	214	437	220	1,234	263	66	82	768	-	4,152
1927-28	378	482	197	428	219	1,113	263	66	91	955	-	4,192
1928-29	319	504	144	233	195	1,340	263	71	87	955	211	4,847
1929-30	390	643	48	138	28	1,444	280	71	46	1,834	184	5,133
1930-31	448	994	42	407	184	1,303	281	74	43	1,741	41	5,707
1931-32	448	1,211	53	437	249	1,162	301	70	7	650	41	4,803
1932-33	781	1,039	46	520	214	1,292	254	145	34	1,158	149	5,632
1933-34	929	813	199	563	320	1,500	248	163	31	1,242	134	6,142
1934-35	1,186	834	273	621	563	1,550	248	163	36	1,194	135	6,803
b/												

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 1919-20 through 1933-34 from "Cotton Production in China," issue of 1933, published by Chinese Cotton Statistics Association.

a/ Includes 174,000 acres in the province of Liaoning.

b/ Second estimate (not being used as estimates of total acreage).

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

COTTON: Production in China by provinces, 1918-19 to date

Season	Hopei	Shantung	Shansi	Honan	Shensi	Kiangsu	Chekiang	Anhui	Kiangsu	Hubei	Hunan	Total
	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds	1,000 bales 478 pounds
1918-19	586	201	85	75	-	1,152	-	68	36	648		2,851
1919-20	749	249	56	119	99	771	74	35	29	337		2,518
1920-21	285	35	18	-	82	843	70	82	27	441		1,883
1921-22	507	82	69	61	120	358	86	46	13	172		1,514
1922-23	361	280	46	155	133	683	27	43	24	566		2,318
1923-24	264	387	64	186	129	415	92	53	48	355		1,993
1924-25	223	261	45	160	131	772	188	43	43	312		2,178
1925-26	267	278	45	152	215	626	141	49	48	281		2,102
1926-27	227	145	106	156	104	536	91	35	32	310		1,742
1927-28	215	198	140	165	100	457	147	36	40	377		1,875
1928-29	182	173	80	60	74	709	97	41	35	1,015	110	2,466
1929-30	224	338	11	34	9	635	124	23	30	578	70	2,116
1930-31	237	605	17	158	38	303	132	27	20	854	13	2,457
1931-32	235	601	23	180	96	175	109	12	2	289	56	1,785
1932-33	358	494	15	166	44	496	116	47	13	456	50	2,261
1933-34	403	410	140	228	152	570	109	40	17	607		2,726
1934-35 b/	792	369	168	285	280	464	129	61	9	531	28	3,116

Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from "Cotton Production in China in 1933," published by Chinese Cotton Statistics Association.

a/ Includes 50,000 bales for the province of Liaoning.

b/ Preliminary. Second estimate (not being used as estimates of total production).

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

CHINA: Mill consumption of cotton, by growths, 1921-22 to 1933-34
(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Year	American	East Indian	Egyptian	Sundries a/	All kinds
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>
1921-22.....	132	400	2	965	1,499
1922-23.....	110	357	4	1,138	1,609
1923-24.....	78	331	-	1,162	1,571
1924-25.....	71	340	-	1,199	1,610
1925-26.....	120	488	1	1,146	1,755
1926-27.....	274	459	1	1,186	1,920
1927-28.....	297	308	1	1,410	2,016
1928-29.....	279	398	-	1,280	1,957
1929-30.....	292	463	3	1,539	2,297
1930-31.....	362	520	8	1,439	2,329
1931-32.....	883	421	8	942	2,254
1932-33.....	748	191	16	1,646	2,601
1933-34.....	417	185	19	1,762	2,383

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association. These figures agree with those of the Chinese Mill Owners' Association.
a/ Mostly Chinese.

CHINA: Percentage American, Indian, Egyptian, and Sundries, are
of total mill consumption of cotton, 1921-22 to 1933-34

Year beginning July 1	American	East Indian	Egyptian	Sundries a/	Total
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1921-22	8.8	26.7	.1	64.4	100
1922-23.....	6.8	22.2	.3	70.7	100
1923-24	5.0	21.0	-	74.0	100
1924-25	4.4	21.1	-	74.5	100
1925-26	6.8	27.8	.1	65.3	100
1926-27	14.3	23.9	.1	61.7	100
1927-28	14.7	15.3	.1	69.9	100
1928-29	14.3	20.3	-	65.4	100
1929-30	12.7	20.2	.1	67.0	100
1930-31	15.5	22.3	.4	61.8	100
1931-32	39.2	18.7	.3	41.8	100
1932-33	28.8	7.3	.6	63.3	100
1933-34	17.5	7.8	.8	73.9	100

Based on table above.

a/ Mostly Chinese.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

CHINA: Imports of raw cotton by countries of origin, 1931-to 1934

Calendar year	United States (in- cl. Hawaii)	Japan <u>a/</u>	British India	Other countries	Total
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>
1921.....	144	40	274	13	471
1922.....	43	84	382	9	518
1923.....	20	106	320	7	453
1924.....	30	119	187	8	344
1925.....	41	173	285	7	511
1926.....	141	205	427	7	780
1927.....	256	225	209	5	695
1928.....	136	125	274	4	539
1929.....	228	102	369	11	710
1930.....	319	98	542	12	971
1931.....	718	69	505	16	1,308
1932.....	865	25	119	29	1,038
1933.....	355	4	165	33	557
1934 <u>b/</u>	369	1	233	34	537

Compiled from Foreign Trade of China and Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China. a/ Includes Formosa. Largely reexports of American cotton. b/ Preliminary.

CHINA: Exports of raw cotton by countries, 1921-1934 a/

Calendar year	Japan <u>b/</u>	United States	Germany	Other countries	Total
	<u>Bales of</u> <u>478 pounds</u>	<u>Bales of</u> <u>478 pounds</u>	<u>Bales of</u> <u>478 pounds</u>	<u>Bales of</u> <u>478 pounds</u>	<u>Bales of</u> <u>478 pounds</u>
1921.....	156,515	9,502	106	3,886	170,009
1922.....	179,745	33,644	4,854	11,627	234,970
1923.....	224,130	31,472	7,157	9,089	271,848
1924.....	248,267	40,235	4,772	7,987	301,261
1925.....	170,314	39,893	6,221	6,956	223,384
1926.....	221,187	16,426	1,944	5,495	245,052
1927.....	319,346	64,533	10,017	9,211	403,612
1928.....	241,901	42,843	15,962	9,352	310,058
1929.....	210,679	32,230	10,783	9,568	263,260
1930.....	185,312	32,096	4,976	7,894	230,278
1931.....	194,170	19,065	1,179	5,910	220,324
1932.....	137,517	30,732	6,873	9,889	185,011
1933.....	154,135	37,057	2,074	8,584	201,850
1934 <u>c/</u>	76,881	10,283	2,853	6,565	96,582

Compiled from Foreign Trade of China and Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China. a/ Linters, if any, included. b/ Includes Formosa. c/ Preliminary; excludes Formosa.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION, CONT'D

CHINA: Net imports and exports of cotton yarn, calendar years,
1912-1914 and 1919-1933

Year	Imports	Exports
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
1912	306.5	a/
1913	358.0	b/
1914	338.9	0.5
1919	187.4	9.0
1920	176.7	9.3
1921	169.8	3.4
1922	162.6	5.2
1923	103.3	11.9
1924	76.8	19.6
1925	86.3	8.7
1926	59.9	25.6
1927	39.4	45.3
1928	38.0	46.6
1929	31.2	46.0
1930	21.7	44.0
1931	6.4	82.4
1932	12.7	46.2
1933	3.7	72.2
1934	3.0	59.6

Official sources.

a/ Not separately reported.

b/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

COTTON: PRODUCTION, ACREAGE, AND YIELD, CHINA, 1916-17 TO DATE



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 28244 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CHINA'S ACREAGE HAS CONTINUED TO INCREASE IN RECENT YEARS. DESPITE DECLINING YIELDS PER ACRE PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED. THE INDICATED ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION INCREASES HAVE PROBABLY BEEN DUE IN PART TO ACTIVITIES OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE COTTON PRODUCTION AND IN PART TO THE INCLUSION OF A LARGER PORTION OF THE ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION IN THE INTERIOR REGIONS IN THE ESTIMATES FOR RECENT YEARS.

May 6, 1935

Foreign Crops and Markets

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UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Article exported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</u>					
<u>LIVE ANIMALS:</u>					
Cattle	No.	3	11	159	439
<u>DAIRY PRODUCTS:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	1,135	616	269	180
Cheese.....	Lb.	954	1,046	187	211
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	42	53	30	47
Condensed	Lb.	2,770	6,810	328	846
Dried	Lb.	1,952	2,071	395	468
Evaporated	Lb.	24,676	30,448	1,535	1,957
Infants' foods, malted	Lb.	1,191	1,375	349	415
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	1,524	1,261	330	352
<u>MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</u>					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	2,842	4,532	358	661
Beef, pickled or cured	Lb.	11,317	8,304	626	572
Beef, canned	Lb.	1,231	2,084	376	669
Total beef	Lb.	15,390	14,920	1,360	1,902
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh	Lb.	1,643	471	141	43
Loins & Other fresh	Lb.	19,192	24,016	1,980	2,826
Total fresh pork	Lb.	20,835	24,487	2,121	2,869
Bacon	Lb.	18,581	9,967	1,476	1,137
Canned	Lb.	8,313	8,048	2,406	2,911
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	53,908	46,818	6,731	7,296
Pickled or salted	Lb.	13,444	12,061	882	1,036
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire..	Lb.	620	371	70	50
Total pork	Lb.	116,391	101,752	13,686	15,299
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	390	514	60	89
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	1,591	1,244	285	269
Other canned meats incl.					
canned poultry	Lb.	417	781	72	144
Sausage, canned	Lb.	909	974	197	230
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	2,057	1,632	377	328
Other meats, incl.					
edible offal	Lb.	27,422	23,138	2,136	2,272
Total meats	Lb.	164,477	145,005	18,173	20,533
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	66	134	110	135
Sausage casings	Lb.	27,231	28,364	5,552	5,134

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Article exported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		July-March			
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</u>					
<u>CONTINUED:</u>					
<u>OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:</u>					
Lard	Lb.	400,472	201,301	24,318	16,165
Lard, neutral	Lb.	3,263	1,937	221	169
Oleo oil	Lb.	20,704	11,134	1,213	877
Oleo stock, ...	Lb.	7,502	3,698	428	321
Stearins and fatty acids ...	Lb.	7,529	3,819	429	294
Tallow	Lb.	8,967	657	405	42
Other animal oils, greases and fats ...	Lb.	77,604	20,618	3,038	1,056
Total oils and fats	Lb.	526,041	243,164	30,052	18,924
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
Coffee	Lb.	9,008	4,898	1,553	923
Cotton (500 lbs.)	Bale	7,176	4,068	368,286	264,305
Cotton linters (500 lbs.) ..	Bale	167	189	3,030	4,738
<u>FRUITS:</u>					
Apples-					
Fresh	Bskt.	537	197	852	329
Fresh	Box	8,206	5,719	10,614	7,519
Fresh	Bbl.	1,029	674	3,967	2,899
Dried	Lb.	34,631	18,152	2,957	1,676
Apricots, dried	Lb.	34,253	12,055	3,525	2,012
Grapefruit	Box	619	613	1,512	1,383
Oranges	Box	2,109	2,105	4,577	5,649
Pears, fresh	Lb.	109,877	99,915	4,003	3,853
Prunes, dried	Lb.	170,848	124,104	9,243	7,102
Raisins	Lb.	80,127	80,405	3,662	4,140
Canned fruit	Lb.	260,637	198,125	16,942	14,860
<u>GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:</u>					
Barley, excluding flour	Bu.	5,057	3,823	2,802	2,871
Buckwheat, excluding flour .	Bu.	15	39	9	21
Corn, including cornmeal ...	Bu.	4,137	2,213	2,511	1,944
Malt	Bu.	90	75	95	86
Oats, including oatmeal	Bu.	1,147	705	1,147	956
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice	Lb.	83,064	46,779	2,777	1,554
Rye, excluding flour	Bu.	19	a/	14	a/
Wheat	Bu.	13,380	2,979	8,117	1,922
Wheat flour	Bbl.	2,978	3,118	11,527	13,241
Wheat including flour	Bu.	27,378	17,632	19,644	15,165

Continued -

May 6, 1935

Foreign Crops and Markets

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UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Article exported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:</u>					
<u>OILSEED PRODUCTS:</u>					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L.ton	65	2	1,522	79
Linseed cake and meal	L.ton	197	115	6,117	3,286
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	13,924	1,605	499	82
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	5,988	2,495	384	237
Sugar (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	43	137	1,465	4,535
<u>TOBACCO LEAF:</u>					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	263,221	223,261	67,072	97,761
Burley	Lb.	9,492	12,208	1,227	1,670
Dark-fired Ky. & Tennessee ...	Lb.	57,233	48,379	5,102	5,561
Dark Virginia	Lb.	9,369	8,610	1,491	1,789
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	8,038	4,397	1,785	959
Green River (Pryor)	Lb.	849	2,993	85	585
One-sucker leaf	Lb.	924	668	70	55
Cigar leaf	Lb.	1,490	1,157	454	376
Black fat, water baler & dark African	Lb.	6,662	6,322	947	1,022
Perique	Lb.	31	62	11	22
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	357,309	308,057	78,242	109,596
Stems, trimmings, scrap l.....	Lb.	13,039	18,949	660	559
<u>VEGETABLES:</u>					
Beans, dried	Lb.	5,916	3,965	268	200
Peas, dried	Lb.	1,885	2,606	107	122
Onions	Lb.	18,474	12,801	259	255
Potatoes, white	Lb.	28,622	59,582	511	609
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	21,655	22,522	1,844	2,186
<u>MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.....	Lb.	3,568	3,383	1,206	1,615
Glucose	Lb.	40,057	23,964	1,014	672
Hops	Lb.	7,299	6,298	2,535	1,226
Starch, corn	Lb.	57,690	33,330	1,594	1,121
GRAND TOTAL				619,416	520,004

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Article imported	Unit	July-March			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</u>					
<u>LIVE ANIMALS:</u>					
Cattle	No.	42	113	697	2,473
Horses	No.	2	3	415	567
<u>DAIRY PRODUCTS:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	565	9,431	96	1,608
Casein	Lb.	7,744	1,123	449	97
<u>Cheese--</u>					
Swiss	Lb.	5,828	4,941	1,470	1,258
Other	Lb.	29,568	31,479	6,717	6,735
Total Cheese	Lb.	35,396	36,420	8,187	7,993
Cream	Gal.	25	a/	31	1
<u>Milk--</u>					
Condensed & evaporated ...	Lb.	531	121	23	7
Dried & malted	Lb.	126	245	8	25
Whole, sk. & buttermilk ..	Gal.	33	15	6	3
<u>EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:</u>					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	154	232	25	43
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	313	657	134	292
Yolks, dried	Lb.	1,301	2,090	114	176
Other	Lb.	347	305	29	26
Hides and skins, total	Lb.	268,545	137,827	41,982	21,988
<u>MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</u>					
Beef & veal, fresh	Lb.	210	2,177	17	252
Beef & veal, pickled, etc...	Lb.	447	723	26	51
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	4	21	1	2
<u>Pork--</u>					
Fresh	Lb.	206	588	26	77
Hams, shoulders & bacon ..	Lb.	905	1,038	257	289
Pickled, salted & other ..	Lb.	470	392	169	152
Other fresh meats	Lb.	314	335	35	42
Poultry and game, total	Lb.	529	748	224	250
<u>Meats, canned--</u>					
Beef, incl. corned	Lb.	29,772	47,053	2,057	3,026
Other canned	Lb.	84	97	26	29
Total canned	Lb.	29,856	47,150	2,083	3,056
Other prepared or preserved meats	Lb.	3	a/	a/	a/
Total meats	Lb.	32,944	53,172	2,838	4,171
Sausage casings	Lb.	11,389	10,549	6,003	6,783
Tallow	Lb.	91	103,198	3	4,366
Silk, raw	Lb.	49,486	46,097	82,235	54,855
Wool, unmanufactured	Lb.	147,959	75,620	19,703	11,410

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UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cacao beans	Lb.	364,077	446,908	15,271	20,105
Coffee	Lb.	1,265,245	1,152,223	95,996	103,684
Cotton (478 lbs.)	Bale	119	89	6,841	6,059
FEEDS AND FODDERS:					
Beet pulp, dried	L.ton	6	12	84	317
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct importation ...	L.ton	84	175	1,247	3,779
Withdrawn bonded mills ..	L.ton	53	51	816	1,145
Hay (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	1	62	11	604
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (Soy)	Lb.	47,318	101,319	458	1,015
Coconut	Lb.	26,364	76,654	154	648
Cottonseed	Lb.	2,414	79,810	15	895
Linseed	Lb.	14,841	17,414	129	167
All other	Lb.	3,925	10,624	33	100
Total	Lb.	94,863	285,801	789	2,831
FRUITS:					
Bananas	Bunch	28,769	35,596	14,540	18,207
Berries, natural state	Lb.	4,037	3,860	207	245
Currants	Lb.	5,679	6,502	343	392
Dates	Lb.	38,434	49,646	1,404	1,806
Figs	Lb.	6,397	5,324	428	354
Grapes	Cu.ft	79	420	97	429
Lemons	Lb.	2,582	618	72	19
Limes	Lb.	2,048	4,008	58	109
Pineapples-					
Fresh	Lb.	b/	b/	60	145
Prepared or preserved ...	Lb.	2,158	2,995	103	148
Products of the P. I. ...	Lb.	19	7,705	1	448
Raisins	Lb.	1,082	937	122	91
Olives-					
In brine	Gal.	4,082	4,627	2,203	2,599
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	25	8,058	13	6,140
Barley malt	Lb.	110,488	159,095	2,594	4,632
Corn	Bu.	142	9,824	74	5,370
Oats	Bu.	131	11,918	47	3,543

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-March			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Rice--					
Uncleaned	Lb.	2,448	5,811	54	135
Cleaned (except Patna)....	Lb.	9,335	27,937	248	772
Patna	Lb.	950	2,197	27	73
Meal, flour and broken....	Lb.	3,680	41,125	133	536
Rye, grain	Bu.	8,454	7,477	4,034	4,224
Wheat--					
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu. ..	Bu.	91	5,396	93	5,275
Dutiable at 10% ad. c/ ...	Bu.	5	5,573	2	3,915
Milled in bond and export	Bu.	6,389	5,320	3,996	4,177
Export to Cuba	Bu.	2,142	2,766	1,381	2,209
Wheat flour	Bbl. a/		1	2	5
Wheat, including flour..	Bu.	8,629	19,058	5,474	15,511
Nuts		b/	b/	7,322	9,216
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Coconut, product of P. I. ..	Lb.	266,671	208,568	6,871	4,876
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	0	56,732	0	2,609
Linseed Oil	Lb.	9,929	1,932	363	76
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	42,300	43,656	4,593	5,538
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	34,263	33,777	1,858	2,242
Palmkernel oil	Lb.	15,621	13,346	427	365
Palm oil	Lb.	206,533	114,503	5,489	2,475
Peanut oil	Lb.	910	20,510	64	855
Perilla oil	Lb.	17,828	8,100	1,122	855
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	1,219	3,516	401	1,775
Soybean oil	Lb.	2,216	4,421	71	141
Tung oil	Lb.	93,954	85,380	4,376	5,877
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans	Lb.	98,175	71,220	1,727	1,389
Copra	Lb.	538,871	259,566	7,048	3,678
Flaxseed	Bu.	14,314	11,074	15,151	10,958
Sesame seed	Lb.	28,599	84,104	596	1,878
Seeds, except oilseeds	b/		b/	3,305	5,024
Spices	Lb.	85,027	72,492	7,490	8,756
Sugar (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	2,028	d/ 2,603	75,519	d/ 91,127
Tea	Lb.	73,389	66,025	12,666	13,086
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured..	Lb.	36,857	38,417	17,718	17,006
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc...	Lb.	1,497	1,461	57	53

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UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-March			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLES:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Beans-					
Dried.....	Lb.	6,664	23,244	184	516
Green or unripe ...	Lb.	4,403	4,360	122	126
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	8,425	9,854	231	326
Garlic	Lb.	4,886	3,100	145	148
Onions	Lb.	2,451	5,627	31	165
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's					
Dried	Lb.	7,876	5,016	289	241
Green	Lb.	4,306	4,205	247	208
Potatoes, white	Lb.	110,030	21,491	1,648	218
Tapioca, crude	Lb.	2,567	2,396	12	24
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	32,011	61,842	714	1,450
Turnips	Lb.	88,917	85,223	756	505
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	56,083	58,873	2,375	2,392
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ...	b/		b/	4,905	5,479
FIBERS, VEGETABLES:					
Flax, unmanufactured	L. ton	4	2	1,287	329
Hemp, unmanufactured	L. ton	1	a/	153	38
Jute & jute butts, unmf'r'd.	L. ton	45	34	2,963	2,165
Kapok	L. ton	7	7	1,424	1,569
Manila	L. ton	31	30	1,887	2,039
Sisal and henequen	L. ton	34	48	6,124	3,415
Rubber, crude	Lb.	678,256	732,510	55,165	87,084
GRAND TOTAL				571,915	619,552

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Reported in value only.

c/ Unfit for human consumption

d/ Excludes Virgin Islands beginning January 1, 1935.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries, March and July-March, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-March		March		March	
	1933-34	1934-35	1934	1935	1934	1935
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
Irish Free State.....	1,115	1,032	0	0	5	a/
United Kingdom.....	445	549	65	0	10	4
Norway.....	422	469	0	0	18	10
Netherlands.....	394	326	0	0	7	7
Italy.....	279	135	0	0	1	a/
Belgium.....	195	42	0	0	a/	a/
Denmark.....	157	95	19	0	4	2
Malta, Gozo & Cypress	86	97	0	0	2	1
Finland.....	71	47	0	0	1	a/
Germany.....	58	97	0	0	1	2
France.....	31	82	0	0	0	2
Greece.....	18	51	0	0	a/	0
Sweden.....	11	25	0	0	a/	a/
Other Europe.....	58	32	0	0	1	3
Total Europe.....	3,350	3,080	84	0	50	31
Canada.....	27	18	a/	0	a/	a/
Cuba.....	2,711	3,274	2	0	97	105
Haiti, Republic of...	492	453	0	0	15	15
Panama.....	722	740	0	0	14	13
Mexico.....	56	61	0	a/	2	1
Brazil.....	747	503	0	0	11	8
Peru.....	241	72	0	0	3	2
Colombia.....	16	24	0	a/	a/	2
China.....	8,364	2,506	2,144	0	1	1
Hong Kong.....	330	493	2	1	15	12
Kwantung.....	210	49	0	0	0	0
Japan.....	3,103	218	802	0	a/	2
Philippine Is.....	1,863	1,370	a/	0	50	24
Other countries.....	4,646	4,771	31	9	97	101
Total exports.....	27,378	17,632	3,065	10	355	317
Total imports b/..	8,629	19,058	1,145	2,151	a/	a/
Net exports.....	18,749	c/ 1,426	1,920	c/ 2,141	355	317

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Imports for consumption. c/ Net imports.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,
March and August-March, 1933-34 and 1934-35

(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country to which exported	August-March		March	
	1933-34	1934-35	1934	1935
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany	1,214,001	266,843	126,924	21,977
United Kingdom	1,104,267	582,370	87,549	57,300
France	712,250	312,807	35,810	18,178
Italy	567,610	389,684	48,700	66,173
Spain	250,113	196,701	32,248	23,003
Poland and Danzig	197,553	151,993	21,838	24,257
Belgium	110,493	62,818	8,861	8,050
Netherlands	94,351	46,447	9,385	4,667
Sweden	60,949	68,379	6,038	7,620
Portugal	50,821	29,262	9,486	2,472
Soviet Russia	21,774	0	0	0
Other Europe	78,547	68,897	9,768	7,339
Total Europe	4,462,729	2,176,201	396,607	241,618
Canada	188,590	162,079	24,901	12,483
Japan	1,523,893	1,256,342	135,534	53,913
China	223,211	95,057	22,205	5,598
British India	19,162	39,119	0	18,764
Other countries	36,080	18,011	3,531	2,490
Total exports	6,453,665	3,746,809	582,778	334,869
Total imports <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	106,055	77,863	19,524	10,373
Net exports	6,347,610	3,668,946	563,254	324,493
LINTERS:				
Germany	57,903	49,198	11,068	8,390
United Kingdom	34,349	34,985	5,681	2,228
France	14,317	25,990	1,593	3,782
Netherlands	9,013	16,422	1,514	2,896
Belgium	1,827	189	0	0
Other Europe	3,445	15,170	279	1,357
Total Europe	120,854	141,954	20,135	18,653
Canada	7,969	6,251	1,101	536
Japan	11,616	16,130	0	3,501
Other countries	4,229	2,242	25	912
Total exports	144,668	166,577	21,261	23,592

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 lbs. net.

b/ Imports for consumption.

DRY BEANS: Acreage and production in Danube Basin, average
1928-1932, annual 1933 and 1934

Country	Acreage		
	1934	1933	1928-1932
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
PLANTED ALONE			
Bulgaria.....	166	180	176
Hungary.....	15	15	12
Rumania.....	277	254	237
Yugoslavia.....	86	87	77
Danube Basin.....	544	536	502
INTERPLANTED			
Bulgaria.....	124	138	111
Hungary.....	835	1,033	993
Rumania.....	2,283	2,496	2,137
Yugoslavia.....	a/	a/	a/
Danube Basin.....	-	-	-
	Production b/		
	1934	1933	1928-1932
	<u>1,000 bags</u>	<u>1,000 bags</u>	<u>1,000 bags</u>
PLANTED ALONE			
Bulgaria.....	1,028	1,318	1,047
Hungary.....	112	117	88
Rumania.....	1,310	2,169	1,741
Yugoslavia.....	906	688	600
Danube Basin.....	3,356	4,292	3,476
INTERPLANTED			
Bulgaria.....	421	348	214
Hungary.....	1,411	1,473	1,089
Rumania.....	4,151	5,121	3,702
Yugoslavia.....	2,597	1,894	1,726
Danube Basin.....	8,580	8,836	6,731

1928-29 to 1933-34, final official data. 1934: Bulgaria, preliminary official data published in "Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique," October 1934. Hungary, official estimate published on October 23, 1934 by Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture in "Veteseke Allasa." Rumania, official figures published by Rumanian Ministry of Agriculture. Yugoslavia, final official data published in February issue of the "Poljoprivred Glasnik" of the Yugoslav Ministry of Agriculture. a/ Not available. b/ Bags of 100 pounds.

DRY BEANS: Probable exports from the Danube Basin during the
marketing year 1934-35, with comparisons

Country	Probable exports		Actual exports	
	1934-35	1933-34	1928-29 to 1932-33	
	<u>1,000 bags a/</u>	<u>1,000 bags a/</u>	<u>1,000 bags a/</u>	
Bulgaria.....	331	840	776	
Hungary.....	551	267	229	
Rumania.....	1,543	2,760	1,733	
Yugoslavia.....	1,102	203	355	
Danube Basin.....	3,527	4,070	3,093	

Belgrade office, Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ Bags of 100 pounds.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in Europe as estimated by F. C. Licht of
Magdeburg, Germany, years 1933 to 1935

Country	1933	1934	1935	Percent 1935 is of 1934
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Germany.....	710,370	859,782	914,270	106.3
Czechoslovakia.....	343,493	357,536	353,353	98.8
Poland.....	242,773	278,450	271,810	97.3
Belgium.....	130,980	132,362	118,608	89.6
Hungary.....	93,186	93,186	93,898	100.8
Yugoslavia.....	57,475	54,070	54,362	100.5
France.....	609,102	650,046	555,975	85.5
United Kingdom.....	335,780	403,890	375,592	93.0
Spain.....	233,757	256,934	192,738	75.0
Italy.....	196,010	211,270	210,035	99.4
Rumania.....	128,492	84,014	88,956	105.9
Sweden.....	124,828	124,276	126,021	100.8
Netherlands.....	116,960	103,582	103,787	100.2
Austria.....	114,220	122,890	108,724	88.5
Denmark.....	107,489	106,747	106,253	99.5
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	63,176	80,367	81,543	101.5
Irish Free State.....	15,246	43,863	56,833	129.5
Russia.....	2,989,910	2,900,954	2,965,200	102.2
Other countries.....	97,161	79,608	67,952	85.4
Total excluding Russia.....	3,750,501	4,043,623	3,880,706	96.0
Total including Russia.....	6,740,411	6,944,577	6,845,906	98.6

Compiled by Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

MOROCCO: Acreage of specified grains, 1930-31 to 1935-36

Crop year	Wheat	Barley
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
1930-31.....	2,957	3,207
1931-32.....	2,537	3,221
1932-33.....	2,713	3,298
1933-34.....	3,209	3,752
1934-35.....	3,018	3,844
1935-36.....	3,163	3,954

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

TOBACCO: Production in South Africa, 1932-33 to 1934-35

Growing Season	Union of South Africa	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland	
	<u>a/</u> 1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	European 1,000 pounds	Native 1,000 pounds
<u>1932-33</u>					
Flue-cured....	553	12,927		2,302	-
Fire-cured....	-	788		733	9,132
Air-cured.....	9,670	62		453	-
Turkish.....	35	393		-	-
Total	10,258	14,170		3,488	9,132
<u>1933-34</u>					
Flue-cured....	1,432	25,225	1,501	2,668	-
Fire-cured....	-	835	-	873	11,321
Air-cured.....	13,608	<u>b/</u> 38	75	354	-
Turkish.....	175	694	2	-	-
Total.....	15,215	26,792	1,578	3,895	<u>c/</u> 11,321
<u>1934-35 (est.)</u>					
Turkish.....	500				
Total.....	<u>d/</u> 19,400	<u>e/</u> Reduction	No increase	2,250	<u>f/</u> 6,000

Compiled from report of Alfred D. Cameron, American Consul, Johannesburg, March 27, 1935, and Nyasaland Department of Agriculture correspondence.

a/ Includes Swaziland; excludes non-commercial native production. b/ Includes sun-cured and Inyorka. c/ Quality poor. d/ Flue-cured estimated to be 1,750,000 pounds; portion delivered up to March 15 was of good quality and color. e/ Early receipts indicate small light-weight leaves, strength and burning qualities normal. f/ Quality somewhat better.

YUGOSLAVIA: Winter acreage of specified grains,
1930-1935

Harvest year	Wheat <u>1,000 acres</u>	Rye <u>1,000 acres</u>	Barley <u>1,000 acres</u>
1930.....	5,212	519	632
1931.....	5,275	522	615
1932.....	5,142	511	609
1933.....	5,158	534	597
1934.....	5,208	537	596
1935.....	5,345	544	593

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WOOL: Exports from South America, October to March
1933-34 and 1934-35

Country	Argentina		Uruguay	
	October-March		October-March	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
	Bales a/	Bales b/	Bales c/	Bales c/
United States.....	12,848	14,842	4,867	949
United Kingdom.....	81,967	59,725	27,517	10,952
Germany.....	33,072	65,420	22,538	15,390
France.....	33,489	18,840	5,825	3,812
Belgium.....	18,286	3,758	6,710	4,818
Italy.....	25,128	23,933	8,422	14,644
Spain.....	861	1,453	146	378
Netherlands.....	2,865	1,067	7,053	2,913
Sweden.....	1,175	152	2,731	876
Denmark.....	244	370	-	-
Poland.....	5,713	3,342	-	-
Japan.....	10,082	563	1,433	63
Africa.....	344	436	-	-
Mexico.....	7	394	-	-
Brazil.....	135	237	105	383
Chile.....	-	313	-	-
Russia.....	-	-	813	-
Others.....	104	530	9	116
Total.....	a/ 226,320	195,375	c/ 88,219	55,296

Buenos Aires office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Average weight per bale 858 pounds.

b/ " " " " 862 pounds.

c/ " " " " about 1,014 pounds.

d/ Total exports October to September were 323,056 bales.

e/ " " " " " " 94,019 "

WOOL: Exports from Union of South Africa, July to March,
1933-34 and 1934-35

Country to which exported	Grease wool		Scoured wool	
	July-February		July-February	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	701	155	310	-
United Kingdom.....	46,471	26,330	723	444
France.....	42,231	33,079	183	55
Germany.....	38,921	27,573	577	902
Other.....	38,501	40,038	2,539	2,424
Total.....	a/ 166,825	b/ 127,175	a/ 4,382	b/ 3,825

London Office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ July to March, grease 190,944,000 pounds, scoured 5,110,000 pounds. b/ July to March, grease 163,372,000 pounds, scoured 4,841,000 pounds.

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